

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; north to northeast winds.

No. 18,643.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1911—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

The circulation of The Star, both daily and Sunday, is greater by many thousands than that of any other Washington newspaper.

CONTAINING ON PAGE 13 CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

ONE CENT.

REV. ZED COPP OUT

Juvenile Court Probation Officer Dismissed.

ACT OF JUDGE DE LACY

Removed for Disobedience of Court Orders, He Is Told.

DENIES ALL ALLEGATIONS

Explains Case of Emil Frey, Upon Which Most of Charges Seem to Be Founded.



REV. ZED H. COPP.

Rev. Zed H. Copp, chief probation officer of the juvenile court for the past five years and for more than nine years engaged in probation work, was yesterday summarily removed from office by Judge William H. De Lacy for alleged insubordination and disobedience of the orders of the court from time to time. Mr. Copp claims that John R. Dillon, his assistant, was appointed as his successor even before he had been advised of his removal.

As justification of his action Judge De Lacy, in a lengthy communication addressed to Mr. Copp, refers to an incident that occurred last May when Mr. Copp is alleged to have failed to place in person a son of A. Frey of 1357 Otis place in school.

Further on in his communication, which takes the form of an indictment in three counts, Judge De Lacy charges Mr. Copp with having absented himself from duty last winter under a plea of sickness "that was, to say the least, suspicious." Mr. Copp is also charged with "rushing into the newspapers in an endeavor to raise an issue with the judge of the court, contrary to the good of the service," and also with insubordination in certain statements in the newspapers which Mr. Copp is alleged to have made.

Mr. Copp, when seen today by a Star reporter, denied the allegations against him. He said that September 20 Judge De Lacy called for his resignation, which, however, he did not tender as requested, but on September 26, it is purported, a letter was received by Judge De Lacy from Mr. Frey reviewing the troubles of his son, an incident that occurred last May, which communication was embodied in Judge De Lacy's charges; that on October 2 he made a full reply, and that yesterday he received notice of his dismissal.

Case of Emil Frey.

In the Frey case, Mr. Copp stated, the boy, Emil Frey, was brought to the court by his father on a charge of incorrigibility and placed on probation May 18; that the father complained that the boy would not attend school, and liked to spend his evenings in company with other boys; while the boy said he did not go to school because he was not interested in it, although he admitted liking the company of boys and his desire to be with them.

Mr. Copp said that, acting under the court's instructions, May 22 he endeavored to arrange for the admission of the boy to the Denison school, where he was informed the boy had been admitted, but refused to stay because he wanted to go to the Hubbard school, nearer his home.

The lateness of the school year, listlessness and inattention to studies and irregular attendance, resulting in the forfeiture of his seat in school February 1, were said to be the reasons why the boy was not placed. Mr. Copp further said: "Mr. Frey's charges coming at this late date lend themselves to a well-set purpose, and also discredit their sincerity by the fact that Emil is now bundle wrapper in one of the department stores instead of attending school."

Mr. Copp also claimed disingenuousness in attempting to confuse his actions at the time of the Frey case with the case of the boy, Emil Frey, who was brought to the court by his father on a charge of incorrigibility and placed on probation May 18, 1902. Mr. Copp said, "I have faithfully, consistently and to the best of my ability striven day and night to give the best to Washington's betterment."

EXPLAINS TO COURT

Hutchins and Heap Say They Meant No Contempt.

CITED BY JUSTICE GOULD

Case Concerns Raymond J. Cooley, Who Was Drawn as Juror.

AGENT OF HUMANE SOCIETY

Feared He Would Lose Job if Forced to Serve in Circuit Court No. 2.

"I disclaim in the most absolute terms any intention by any act or word of mine to in any manner attack or infringe upon or derogate from the dignity or jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, or of any division, justice or officer thereof, or to at all hinder or interfere with its administration of justice. I have always been a law-abiding citizen, and have constantly had the incense and endeavor, so far as within me lay, to assist the administration of the laws and the courts which enforce them."

In these words Walter Stilson Hutchins, president of the Washington Humane Society, began his answer filed today to the charge that he had attempted to interfere with Raymond J. Cooley, an agent of the Humane Society, in the performance of the latter's duty as a juror in Circuit Court No. 2. Cooley reported that he had been told he could not efficiently serve the Humane Society while engaged in jury service. He told the court he was afraid he would lose his position and Justice Gould cited President Hutchins and John P. Heap, secretary of the society, for alleged contempt of court.

Mr. Heap also filed answers disclaiming any attempt to influence or hinder the jury in the performance of its duty. He said he was not present at the hearing on the alleged contempt was postponed until Monday.

One Agent Resigned.

Through Attorney R. Ross Perry, Mr. Hutchins says that October 4 Secretary Heap reported to him that Oscar H. Robey, a member of the society's police force, had tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, because he had been summoned as a juror. This position was filled and Secretary Heap then reported that Agent Cooley was summoned as a juror, but wanted to retain his position with the society.

Mr. Hutchins says he told the secretary to inform Cooley that he must do his jury service and that the society could not pay him until the latter had completed jury service.

Mr. Heap responded that Cooley expected to draw his salary from the society as well as his jury pay. President Hutchins declares he informed the secretary that the financial condition of the society would not justify the payment to Cooley and his substitute, but that the society could have his job when his jury service was completed.

Given No Order, Says Hutchins.

Mr. Hutchins says he had no personal conversation with the juror and gave him no order whatever. In his answer Mr. Heap says he attempted to have Justice Gould excuse Cooley, but the court declined. Cooley then tried to have the society not employ a substitute, says Secretary Heap, but the officers could not adopt the suggestion of the agent-juror. He says he told Cooley that while the latter was on the jury the society would have to employ another man, but that the society could not pay two men for the same work.

Cooley was not suspended, Mr. Heap says, nor was the society's position given to him that his position would not be awaiting him when his term of service was finished.

Attorney George E. Sullivan represents Mr. Heap.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

OUST EMIL L. SCHARF

Report Reaches This City That He Has Been Dismissed on Johnson Charges.

Emil L. Scharf of this city, who was charged by Representative Ben Johnson and the Knights of Columbus for political purposes, has been expelled from the order, according to reports reaching members of the order today. This action is said to be the direct result of a determined fight made by Representative Johnson, chairman of the House District committee, who accused him on the floor of the House of Representatives of seeking to assist Catholic voters from Bryan to Taft during the last presidential campaign, while a member of the national republican committee.

This Mr. Scharf denied in a public statement, and the order, which he had been expelled from, was informed the boy had been admitted, but refused to stay because he wanted to go to the Hubbard school, nearer his home.

"Religion is one thing and politics another," said Mr. Dwyer. "The action of the Knights of Columbus convincingly proves that the order will not submit to be used as a political machine."

Mr. Scharf, when informed of the report, said that the order will not submit to be used as a political machine. He said that the order will not submit to be used as a political machine.

COLLISION KILLS TWO.

Baltimore and Ohio Engineer and Brakeman Lose Lives.

CHICAGO, October 13.—Two men were killed and a number of others narrowly escaped injury in a rear-end collision today between a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and a Pere Marquette fruit train.

The dead are Michael King, forty-five years old, Baltimore and Ohio engineer, and R. K. Smith, Baltimore and Ohio brakeman.

Aviator Delayed by Weather.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 13.—Hugh Robinson, the trans-Mississippi aviator, delayed his flight this morning, owing to unfavorable weather. He made three circuits of Lake Calhoun and returned to the starting point. Forty thousand people saw the false start. Another effort will be made to get away late in the day.

CLOSE TEST OF JURY

Rigid Inquiry by Attorneys in the McNamara Trial.

REGARDED AS FORECAST

Questioning of First Man Called to Establish Rule.

ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR

Examination of Talesman Nelson, Begun Wednesday, Not Yet Concluded—Clash of Lawyers.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., October 13.—Examination of Talesman Z. T. Nelson of Pasadena was the first proceeding set before Judge Walter Borah in the superior court today in the murder trial of James B. McNamara. Questioning of talesmen, frequently regarded as a dismal proceeding, furnished in this case interest to spectators and partisans because it was expected to define, in advancing the opening arguments, some of the essential issues of the trial which is designed to show whether the defendant is responsible for the death of Charles J. Haggerty, who with others was killed in the Los Angeles Times explosion over a year ago. For nineteen deaths James B. McNamara is held on indictment, but the state has elected to go on trial on Haggerty's case.

It was 10:14 o'clock when court convened. District Attorney Fredericks informed the court that he would like to withhold his objection to the unanswered question directed to Z. T. Nelson Wednesday.

Text of the Question.

The question was: "With reference to the officers and men who direct the management of the affairs of labor unions, do you believe that the great majority of them are lawless men?"

Accomplice Davis at once asked the question of Mr. Nelson, who replied: "I do not believe I can answer that question. I do not know anything about the officers."

"Well, what is your belief about them?" "I don't know anything about them."

"You seem to hesitate before answering. Have you any doubt?" "I can't say."

"You realize the defendant is on trial for a crime that concerns labor organizations and you have no opinion about the majority of the officers being lawless men?"

"A great many are and a great many are not."

Declines to Draw Line.

"About half and half, then?" "I could not draw that line."

"If you thought a great majority you would say so?" "If my mind was made up."

"Don't you know, Mr. Nelson, that you are prejudiced against officers of the labor unions?"

"No, I should not say so."

The state objected to the line of questioning as assuming that the talesmen knew that the defendant was a member of organized labor, and that no evidence proof to that effect had been introduced.

"I don't deny that the defendant is," asked Mr. Darrow.

"We are not giving testimony," answered the first congress of American Indians today, had been ordered, by the Navy Department to take a re-examination for his promotion. Having failed on a previous examination, it is believed at the department that he preferred to resign rather than to stand the test.

The Navy Department was waiting the arrival of the New Orleans at the Mare Island navy yard before accepting the resignation.

TEACHING INDIANS TO FARM.

Scientific Methods Proposed by Congress of Red Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 13.—Plans were set on foot at the first formal session of the first congress of American Indians today for training the men of the race into the scientific methods of agriculture. This followed an address by J. E. Shield, government expert farmer at Darlington, Okla.

Charles Daxon of New York city urged the training of the Indian in mechanical fields, and pointed to the primitive contrivances and appliances of the red men as showing inherent instincts in this direction. The domestic side of Indian character was emphasized in an address by Mrs. Anna Wilde, head of the home-making department of the Indian institute at Fort Berthold, N. D.

The main point urged by Mr. Ralston was an examination in criminal and evidence applicable to such cases.

"You are assuming a great deal, Mr. Ralston, in saying this is a criminal case," said Justice Wright. "If it were such it would be triable by a jury."

Mr. Ralston then said that the United States Supreme Court had decided that criminal contempt parades of the nature of the present proceeding are not admissible evidence, which might unconsciously influence the court in its decision.

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